

Missouri Census Update



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MSCDC economic analysis series

JUL 22 1997


Occupational employment in the State of Missouri

Douglas H. Bowles, Center for Economic Information, University of Missouri-Kansas City

The most recent statistics indicate that although occupational structure in Missouri is roughly consistent with that of the U.S. economy as a whole, significant variation does exist (see chart 1; *charts on page 3*). Currently (1994 base), the occupational structure of employment in Missouri has a higher percentage of professional/technical, sales, and blue-collar industrial occupations than the U.S.; correspondingly, its percentage of clerical services, and agricultural workers is lower. Percentage employment in executive/managerial occupations is nearly equal. Missouri growth rates are higher overall, as well as for managerial, clerical, agricultural, and in-


dustrial occupations. Refer to charts 1 and 2.

Projections of change in the structure of occupational employment in Missouri from base year 1994 to projected year 2005 show significant variation from national level projections (see chart 2). Within the state, growth rates in the Kansas City metropolitan area generally outpace those for both the St. Louis metropolitan area and for the state as a whole (charts 3 and 4). Finally, analysis of occupational structure, growth rates, and mean wages among major and minor occupational classes (charts 5, 6, 7, and 8) offers an interesting perspective on the prevailing wisdom concerning trends in economic structure and income distribution.


 Patterns of growth between the state and its major metropolitan areas show significant variation.

Overall, annual employment growth in the Kansas City metropolitan area (1.38%) over the projection period exceeds that for both St. Louis (1.18%) and the state as a whole (1.34%). St. Louis growth lags behind both Kansas City and the state in all major occupational classes, while Kansas City growth leads the state in profes-

sional/technical, sales, clerical, services, and blue-collar industrial occupations. Refer to charts 3 and 4.

 Mean wages display both significant variation and significant similarities when analyzed by major occupational class.

Executive/managerial salaries measure in the range of \$20-25 per hour, professional/technical wages at around \$15-20, and working class wages in the remaining categories approach \$10 per hour (refer to chart 5). This interesting relationship is further emphasized if supervisory wages are extracted from the working class categories; supervisory wages in those categories consistently measure in the \$15-20 range, equating with those in the professional/technical category.

 Analysis of subclass occupational categories offers additional insight into trends in structural change and income distribution.

Charts 6, 7, and 8 present subclass occupational structure, growth rates, and mean wages for service occupations. With these charts, we can observe that food service occupations,

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which are the largest structural component of service occupations, but which have the lowest mean wage, also exhibit the lowest growth rate. In contrast, health service occupations constitute a relatively small structural percentage of service occupations, but have the highest mean wage as well as the highest growth rate. Similar analysis of other occupational subclasses offers equivalent insights.

Data employed as the basis for this analy-

sis were provided courtesy of the Missouri Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (MOICC), Kay Raithel, director. This summary brief is available in its fully annotated version at the MSCDC's Internet web site: <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>. Summary datasets, documentation, definitions, and notes are referenced and available with the complete version.

The Center for Economic Information (CEI) at the University of Missouri-Kansas City is one of five coordinating agencies from the university which work with the Missouri State Census Data Center program. To contact CEI, call 816-235-1394 or visit their web site at <http://cei.haag.umkc.edu/>

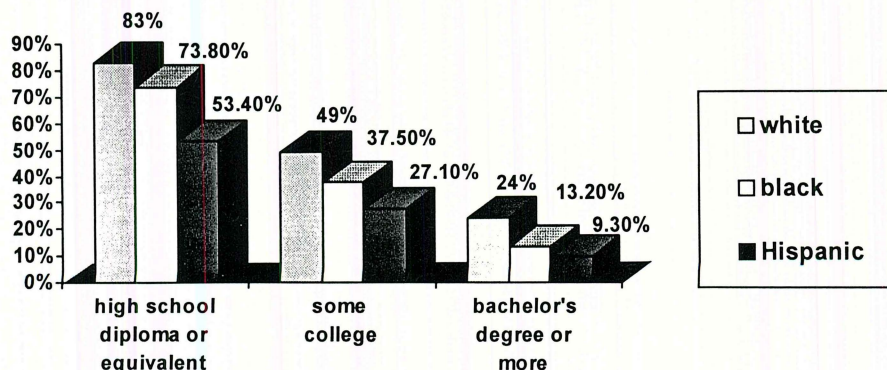
St. Louis ranks first in the nation as recipient of federal defense dollars

A recent Census Bureau report, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1996, County Areas*, shows that St. Louis was the number one recipient of federal defense spending in the country for 1996. United States defense spending, which includes payroll, defense contracts and grants, and military pensions, totaled \$232 billion in 1996. The top five recipient counties/county equivalents of federal defense spending in 1996 were:

Rank	County/county equivalent	Amount
1	St. Louis City, Missouri	\$9.1 billion
2	Los Angeles County, California	\$8.2 billion
3	San Diego County, California	\$7.5 billion
4	Fairfax County, Virginia	\$5.3 billion
5	Orange County, California	\$4.1 billion

U.S. educational attainment levels continue to rise

In March 1995, 82 percent of all adults ages 25 and over had completed at least high school, and 23 percent had earned a bachelor's degree or more. Both figures are the highest ever recorded in the United States.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P20-489

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For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

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Recent figures from the Bureau of Economic Analysis indicate that per capita personal income in Missouri rose from \$20,644 in 1994 to \$21,819 in 1995. In 1995, Missouri ranked 24th among the states in the area of per capita personal income.

Chart 1. Occupational Structure of Employment (1994)

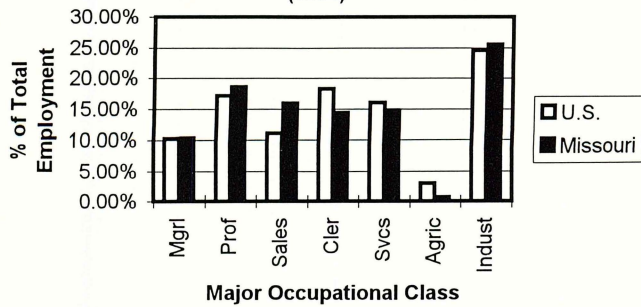


Chart 3. Missouri Employment

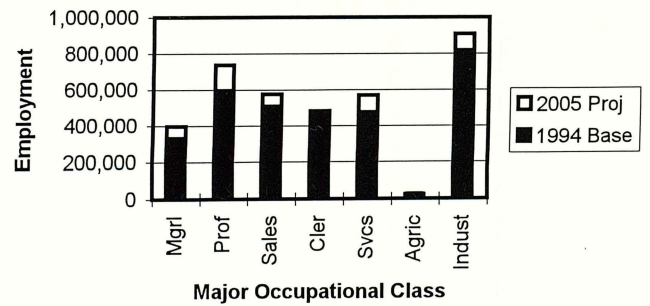


Chart 2. Total % Employment Change, 1994-2005

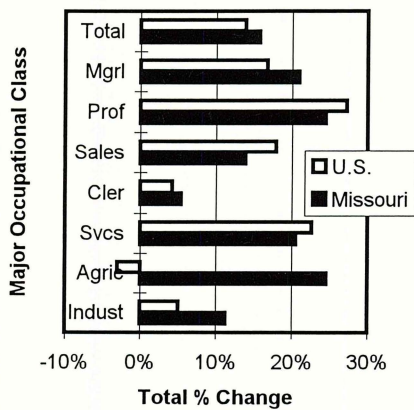


Chart 4. Annual Employment Growth Rates by Major Occupational Class

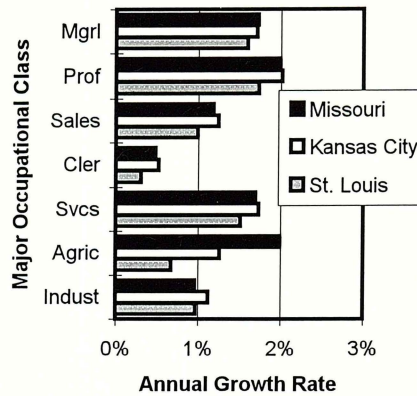


Chart 5. Mean Wage by Major Occupational Class

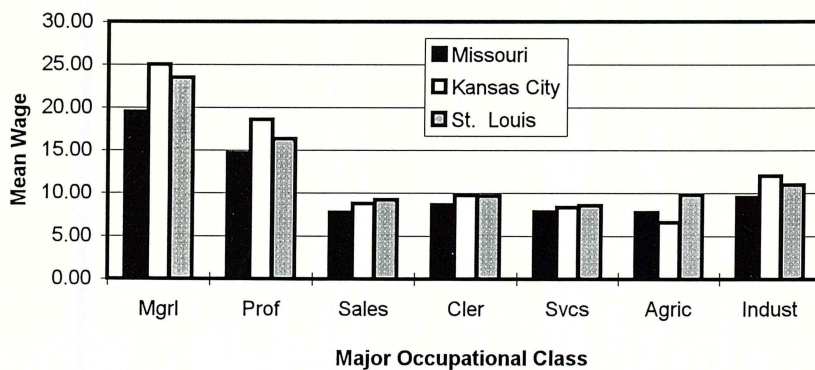


Chart 7. Services -- Annual Employment Growth Rates by Occupational Subclasses

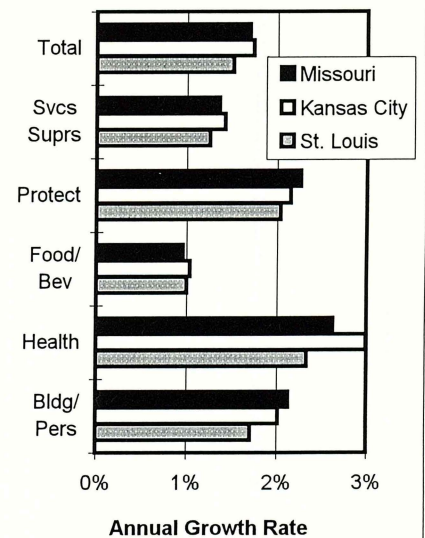


Chart 6. Missouri Employment -- Services

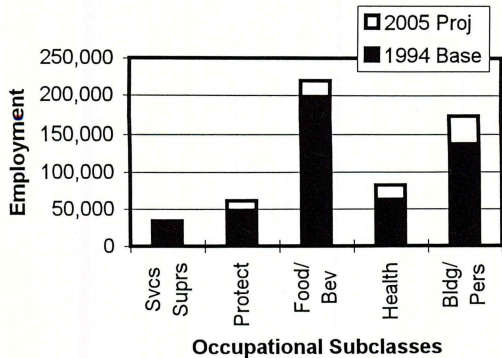
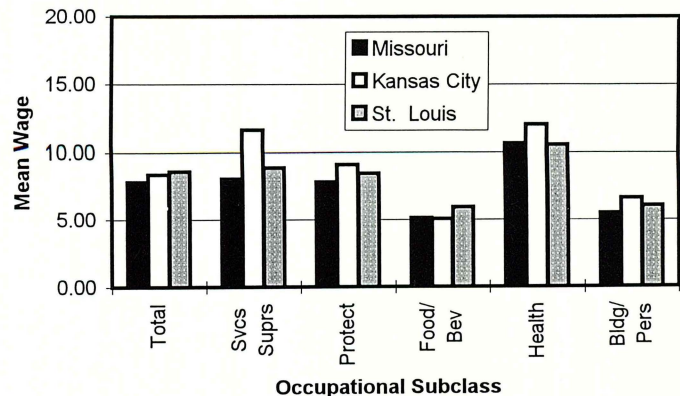


Chart 8. Mean Wage by Services Occupational Subclasses



Free census CDs still available

The State Library's Census Data Center has the following surplus supply of CD-ROMs from the Census Bureau for free distribution.

Summary Tape File 1A for Missouri. This CD-ROM provides statistics from the 1990 "short form" (100% count) and includes totals for counties, townships, places, census tracts, and census block groups. Data items include: population, race, age, sex, marital status, and household information.

Summary Tape File 3A for Missouri. This CD-ROM provides statistics from the 1990 "long form" and includes totals for counties, townships, census tracts, and census block groups. Data items include: ancestry, place of birth, citizenship, educational enrollment and attainment, fertility, employment by occupation and industry, and income and poverty.

The CD-ROMs are available on a first-come, first-served basis by contacting Debbie Pitts at the State Library, 800-325-0131 or dpitts@mail.sos.state.mo.us.

Calendar

August 10-14

American Statistical Association annual conference in Anaheim, California

September 17-18

Missouri State Census Data Center annual conference at Tan-Tar-A in Osage Beach, Missouri

September 28- October 1

Missouri Municipal League annual conference at Tan-Tar-A in Osage Beach, Missouri

November 5-7

State Census Data Center national meeting in Washington, D.C.

Highlighting MSCDC Affiliates

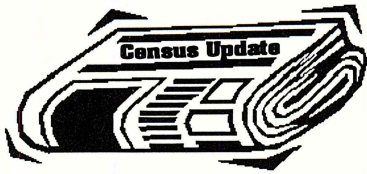
Meramec Regional Planning Commission (MRPC), located in Rolla, serves the counties of Crawford, Dent, Gasconade, Maries, Phelps, and Washington. A 41-member board, made up of local officials and commissioners at large, determines MRPC's goals for the region, establishes organization policy, and employs a professional staff of 26 to carry out those goals. The commission prides itself on the fact every city and county in the Meramec Region is a member of its organization. Last year, MRPC generated \$8,952,423 into its region's economy while spending only \$852,071 to provide services, planning, and administration for the region. MRPC may soon grow to seven counties as Osage County, a neighbor north of the region, has requested membership. MRPC's board has approved the request and awaits the governor's decision.

To underscore its mission to be an active, voluntary council of local governments and community leaders working together to enhance the quality of life for the people in the Meramec Region, MRPC carries out its goals by planning strategically and working to promote development in a variety of areas such as housing, community and economic development, transportation, environmental issues, child care, and business loans.

For example, like much of Missouri, the Meramec Region has a shortage of affordable housing for sale to low-to middle-income families. MRPC works in a variety of ways to alleviate this problem. The city of Owensville, with the assistance of MRPC, secured a state grant to supply the infrastructure for a new subdivision with 15 homes. A \$418,000 grant allowed MRPC to establish its HOPE 3 program. As a part of this program, MRPC purchases federally repossessed properties and then rehabilitates them with the help of volunteers who include members of fraternities and sororities and workers required by the courts to fulfill community service requirements. Once the repairs are complete, the homes are sold to low-income home buyers. It is anticipated that the original grant of \$418,000 will have an impact of over \$2 million, thanks to in-kind contributions and the reinvestment of the money in additional homes. MRPC recently started a similar program through the Missouri Housing Development Corporation to assist very low income families with home ownership opportunities.

MRPC also packages and services Revolving Loan Fund and Small Business Administration 504 loans in its six counties, works in the areas of solid waste and hazardous material planning, and maintains a partnership with the Missouri Department of Transportation to assess transportation needs in its region.

MRPC has had a unique opportunity to participate in a professional economic development exchange program with the former East Germany. This program is endowed by the German Marshall Fund, a donation from the Republic of Germany to the United States in appreciation of the Marshall Plan, which provided economic aid to rebuild Europe after World War II. As a part of this exchange program, Richard Cavender, executive director of MRPC, spent nearly three weeks in the former East Germany, and three economic developers from the Kyffhauser region of Germany spent a week in the Meramec Region discussing economic development, tourism, environmental issues, and higher education. Cavender recently accompanied an industry representative from the Meramec Region to Germany to participate in one of the largest industrial trade shows in Europe.



News Briefs

Census 2000 partnership meeting at Kansas City regional office

The Census Bureau's regional office in Kansas City hosted a Census 2000 partnership meeting for state census data center representatives and Census 2000 governors' liaisons on May 15, 1997. Representatives from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Iowa attended the meeting to discuss the most effective ways to implement Census 2000 partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments and other organizations.

The goal of the Census Bureau, the state data centers, and governors' liaisons is to encourage maximum participation at the local level in ongoing and upcoming geographic programs such as the master address file (MAF) development, program for address list supplementation (PALS), local update of census addresses (LUCA), and the TIGER improvement program (TIP). Other areas where partnership efforts will be important for Census 2000 include promoting activities, recruiting census staff, locating office space, and advising about local circumstances.

Representatives from the Kansas City regional office who presented information and participated in the discussions on May 15 included Harry Palacios, regional director; Ben Arzu, partnership specialist; and Craig Best, geography program coordinator. For additional information about Census 2000 partnership efforts, contact Ben Arzu, partnership specialist for the Kansas

City Regional office (913-551-6711), Ryan Burson, Census 2000 governor's liaison for Missouri (573-751-2345), or Debbie Pitts, Missouri State Census Data Center coordinator (800-325-0131).

1997 National Conference of Governments on Census 2000

State demographer Ryan Burson represented Missouri at the 1997 National Conference of Governments on Census 2000. The conference, which was held April 9-11 in Annapolis, Maryland, brought together local, state, regional, and tribal representatives from across the United States to meet with Census Bureau officials regarding partnership plans for Census 2000.

Western Regional Data Center meeting held in San Diego

Linda McDaniel from the Urban Information Center in St. Louis represented the Missouri State Census Data Center at the Western Regional Data Center meeting held April 17-18, 1997, in San Diego. The meeting included presentations by several Census Bureau representatives.

Peter Bounpane provided an update on the status of Census 2000 and related questions being discussed in Congress. Bounpane noted that the proposed census questionnaire will be submitted to Congress in 1998. The issue of whether to include a multi-racial category is still undecided; however, a decision will be made by the Office of Management and Budget, possibly as soon as October. Currently, one of the most controversial issues related to Census 2000, is the Census Bureau's plan to use sampling for non-response. This has raised questions of constitutionality, since it will affect reapportionment numbers.

Cynthia Taeuber discussed the American Community Survey (the Census Bureau's plan for continuous measurement) and presented an explanation about small area poverty estimates. Taeuber pointed out that small area poverty estimates data was developed from surveys, administration records, and modeling. The Census Bureau expects to have poverty data available by school district in 1999. The bureau suggested that individuals who have questions about poverty data by school district should contact Sandy Brown at the Department of Education (202) 260-0976.

John Ambler outlined promotion plans for the 1997 Economic Census. Ambler said one of the things to note about the 1997 Economic Census is the change to the North American Industrial Classification system (NAICS). This classification system, which provides common industry definitions for the United States, Canada, and Mexico, will replace the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) that has been used in the United States since the 1930s. County Business Patterns will change to NAICS codes in 1998. For more information about the NAICS, see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

MSCDC training sessions

Ninety people, representing more than 50 libraries, planning commissions, state agencies, businesses, and non-profit organizations, attended the 1997 spring training sessions sponsored by the Missouri State Census Data Center. The five workshops highlighted census data and applications available on the Internet and geographic information systems (GIS). Workshop locations were the University of Missouri-Kansas City, University of Missouri-St. Louis, University of Missouri-Columbia, and Southwest Missouri State University.

Baby boomers enter the 21st century

Ryan Burson, State Demographer

Missouri businesses know very well the impact of the baby-boom generation on the products and services they provide. After all, baby boomers are not only the largest segment of our population today, but their buying power is magnified by the fact that boomers are entering their high-income middle years. So it may be hard to picture a day when the boomer generation does not dominate Missouri markets. That day may be coming sooner than you think.

All three projection scenarios published in the Missouri Office of Administration's *Projections of the Population of Missouri Counties by Age, Gender and Race: 1990 to 2020* show that migration will not offset losses to this huge generation due to deaths. The oldest boomers, born in 1946, are just now entering their fifties. The youngest boomers, born in 1964, are now 33 years old.

The graph at right shows middle-series projections of the steady decline in the baby-boom group. By the year 2020, its size will have fallen by a quarter of a million persons.

The baby-bust generation, born when the fertility rate fell to its lowest point this century between 1965 and 1976, has long been overshadowed by its predecessor. The smaller size of Generation X— about 850 thousand— has kept it from having as large an impact on school enrollments, the work force, and consumption patterns. And projections show that the baby bust will continue to play a subordinate role. Its number is expected to fall below 800 thousand by 2020, which will still be a half-million less than the baby boom.

Fertility among Missouri women has remained at historically low levels, hovering for many years around two children per woman on average. Yet a

new generation of consumers is emerging that will surpass the baby boom in size. The baby boomlet, born between 1977 and 1994, owes its name and its large size to its baby boom parents.

Most of Missouri's baby boomlet generation have not yet begun to make their own consumer choices (the oldest are only 19), but our businesses would do well to prepare for them. By 2010, the boomlet is expected to nearly catch up to boomers in number. Ten years later they are projected to surpass the baby boom, as the baby boom continues to shrink through mortality. In 2020, the boomlet generation's 1.3 million members will be out of college and will play a dominant role in the labor force. Busters will be in their late 40s and early 50s. The youngest boomers will be 56 years old.

The oldest baby boomers will be 74 years old in 2020, which is a few years younger than the average life expectancy will be then. But, although the influence of the baby boom on Mis-

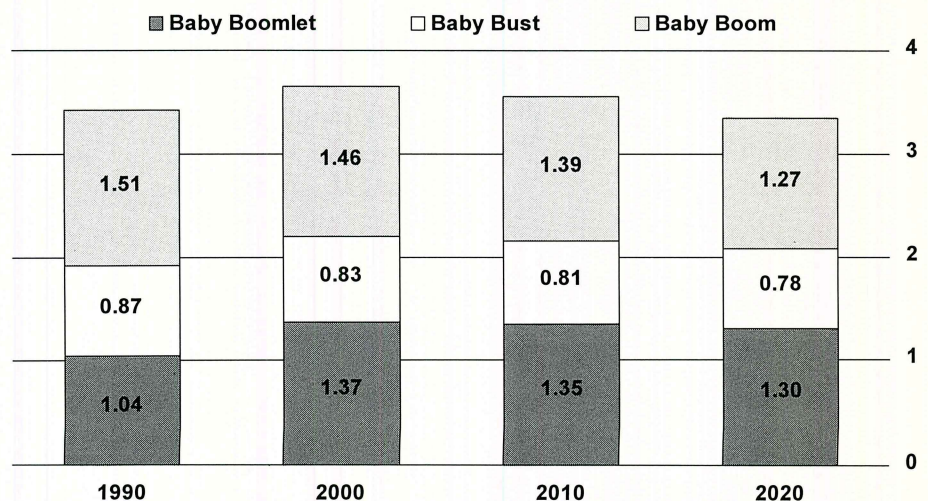
souri markets will be fading, the demand for leisure, retirement and health services will have grown dramatically. Missouri's elderly population will grow by 47 percent between 1995 and 2020, and the elderly will represent one in every four Missourians.

Regional growth of retired baby boomers will be greatest in areas where the total population is growing fastest — in the Ozarks and suburban areas around Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield. Counties whose elderly populations are expected to more than double in the next 25 years are Boone, Camden, Cass, Christian, Jefferson, Johnson, Platte, and St. Charles.

The population projections cited in this article are available in a report from the Office of Administration, P.O. Box 809, Capitol Room 124, Jefferson City, MO 65102; and on the Internet at <http://www.state.mo.us/oa/bp/plngsrc.htm>.

(Reprinted by permission of the Missouri Chamber of Commerce)

Figure 1. **Boom, Bust and Boomlet**
Projected Missouri Population in Millions: 1990 to 2020
See Text for Generation Definitions



Source: Missouri Office of Administration

Foreign-born population report

The Bureau of the Census estimates that there were 24.6 million foreign-born persons, representing 9.3 percent of the U.S. population in 1996. While this number is substantially larger than the 4.8 percent foreign born in 1970, it reflects a smaller proportion of the U.S. population than during the earlier part of this century; 14.7 percent of the population was foreign born in 1910.



In 1996, over one-half of all foreign-born persons living in the United States were born in the western hemisphere. More than one-fourth (6.7 million) of the total were born in Mexico; 10.5 percent were born on the Caribbean islands; 7.0 percent in Central America; 4.9 percent in South America; and 2.7 percent in Canada.

More than 25 percent of the foreign-born population claim Asia as their birthplace, while 16.9 percent are from Europe. Only 2.6 percent of the foreign-born came from either Africa, Australia, or one of the Pacific Islands.

Source: "The Foreign-Born Population: 1996," Current Population Reports. (March 1997) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Quarterly economic report for Missouri

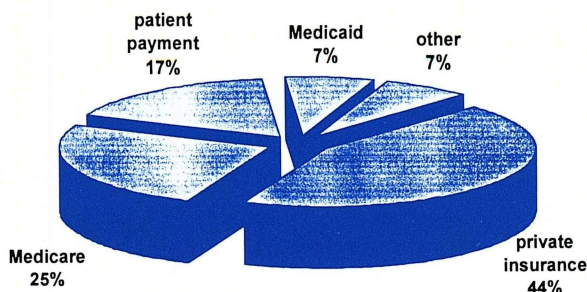
The Missouri Department of Economic Development produces a quarterly update, *Missouri Economic Report*, which provides a brief summary of the state of the Missouri economy. Topics covered in the reports include total employment, unemployment, employment by sector, payroll income, taxable sales, Consumer Price Index, and building permits. To subscribe, contact the Department of Economic Development at 573-751-1303.

Service Annual Survey available

Doctors' offices and clinics receive 44 percent of revenue from patients' insurance companies, their greatest single source of revenue (see chart below). Statistics for doctor's offices and clinics are from the Census Bureau's *Service Annual Survey, 1995*, which also includes receipts from hotels, auto repair, legal services, motion pictures, and other areas.

To view the survey, visit <http://www.census.gov/econ/www/servmenu.html>; for a printed copy, contact the Census Bureau's Customer Service Office at 301-457-4100. Cost of the printed report is \$10.00.

Revenue Sources: Doctors' Offices and Clinics
source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce Service Annual Survey: 1995



CyberSource

Useful Bookmarks on the Web

Missouri Office of Administration,
Division of Budget and Planning
<http://www.state.mo.us/oa/bp/plngrsrc.htm>

Population estimates and projections
for Missouri

Census Bureau's Lookup site
<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup/846785298>

Allows users to create customized reports down to the county, metropolitan statistical area, zip code, place, and tract levels using CD-ROMs with 1990 census data.

American Community Survey
<http://www.census.gov/CMS/www/>

Information about the Census Bureau's plan for continuous measurement.

American Demographics magazine
<http://www.demographics.com>

American Demographic's site provides links to the monthly magazine as well as a full-text search of magazine issues from January 1993 to the most recent issue published.

FedStats
<http://www.fedstats.gov>

The Federal Interagency Council on Statistical Policy maintains this one-stop Web site for federal statistics. FedStats provides links and search capabilities to find statistics from more than 70 federal agencies. Includes an A-Z index, keyword search capability, and a "regional statistics" heading which allows users to access data as low as state and county levels.

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Median value of nation's homes hits \$92,500



According to a June 1997 report from the Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the median value of owner-occupied homes in the United States in 1995 was \$92,500. The report also identifies variation in the median value of the 63.5 million owner-occupied units by region: \$140,300 in the West; \$118,900 in the Northeast; \$80,100 in the Midwest; and \$76,000 in the South.

The \$92,500 median figure for 1995 represents a \$6,000 increase from the 1993 figure of \$86,500. In the Midwest, which has long boasted some of the nation's lowest housing prices, the 1995 median reflects an increase of \$8,200 from the 1993 median value of \$71,900.

Other highlights in the report, *American Housing Survey for the United States in 1995, H150/95*, include:

- 65 percent of the occupied housing units were owned or being purchased, compared with 35 percent being rented
- 5.8 million total units were constructed between 1991 and 1995
- most new housing construction between 1991 and 1995 took place in the South (2.6 million), followed by the West and Midwest (both 1.3 million) and the Northeast (600,000)

The report also provides data about size and composition of the housing inventory, characteristics of its occupants, housing costs, housing and neighborhood quality, mortgages, rent subsidies, previous housing unit of recent movers, and reasons for moving. Information is included for the nation, inside and outside metro-

politan statistical areas, and each of the four regions in the United States.

Big families

Although average family size has shrunk over the years, the U.S. has plenty of big families: 14 percent of all families have five or more members.

Family size differs according to population group: 18 percent of black families and 27 percent of Hispanic families have five or more members.

Families are bigger in larger metropolitan areas (those with 2.5 million or more population) than they are in smaller metropolitan areas and outside metropolitan areas. In these large areas, the percent with five or more members is higher, and the average family size is larger.

About 22 percent of families with five or more members are headed by a householder with a bachelor's degree or more; 11 percent by a householder with less than a ninth-grade education.